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J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

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EBBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.
1850. 77

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House Painter,
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CALVIN J. ROGERS.
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P. F. PESCUD.
59. 97

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all kinds done at the shortest notice
arranted to be done in the best and
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Lounges & c
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ES & CO. have just received and
a new lot of fine Over Coats and

ALSO,
Silk Cravats, beautiful Party Vests,
th, 1850. 102


# THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1851. NO. 64.



## THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4,50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.



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*Northern Mail*—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11¼ a. m.

*Southern*—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

*Greensborough*—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

*Newbern*—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

*Turborough*—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

*Pittsborough*—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

*Roxborough*—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

*Holly Springs*—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

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FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA
July, 19th, 1850. 89


### SPEECH OF MR. WOODFIN.

*Delivered in the Senate, on Secession, &c.*

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Chairman, this right of secession has been claimed by a portion of the New England States as early as 1814 and a decided movement tending to it was taken in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and followed by Connecticut and other New England States, which resulted in calling the famous Hartford convention. It is known that there was a party opposed to the late war with Great Britain. The resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island and the correspondence between the Governors of those States and between them and James Monroe, Secretary of State, show a strong opposition to the war and to the manner of conducting it; a determination to thwart the General Government as far as possible, and as a means to this end to refuse to aid with the Militia of their respective States. Over these they seemed to claim the exclusive control. They proposed to hold a convention at Hartford and in the mean ti ne to aid each other by marching their respective forces &c. For full authority for this assertion I refer to Niles Weekly Register of 12th of Nov. 1814. Vol. 7th, Page 149. the correspondence therein between Governor Jones of Rhode Island and Governor Strong, of Massachusetts, in which they each promise aid to the other and neighboring States, but no aid is promised the Union.

From the proceedings in the Legislature of Massachusetts, it will be seen that the resolutions condemning the war and calling for a sectional convention and from the protest entered on the journals of the Senate and from that tendered in the house of Representatives (but refus d a place on the journals) that the Republicans in that assembly opposed the whole proceeding, and not one of them voted for the delegates to the convention. Allow me to read only the closing part of the protest of the minority of the Senate.

"From the Resolution and Preamble, and circumstances attending the debate, the undersigned have strong reasons to apprehend that propositions for a separate peace, may grow out of a proposed meeting of delegates from the New England States; should such propositions from the British Government be made to the Convention, and should the terms, as they probably would, be very flattering to this section of the Union, the temptation of momentary gain might induce a compact with the enemy, introduce an army of foreign mercenaries, produce a civil war, which would end in a subjugation of both sections to the power of Great Britain. Ambiton has destroyed every other Republic on earth. The United States stands alone, like a solitary rock in the midst of the ocean surrounded and assailed by storms and tempests; in vain may we look for aid, except from union, energy and heaven, apprehending and believing that from neither of these sources can we expect it, so long as we indulge in the adoption of such Resolutions. We have prepared and signed the foregoing protest, and we pray that it may be entered on the Journals of the Senate.

I will also delay the Committee while I read a portion of the protest offered in the House of Representatives.

Against the Resolution proposing a Convention of delegates from the New England States, and the Resolutions connected therewith, the undersigned feel bound by every dictate of duty, and every suggestion of patriotism, most earnestly to remonstrate. To these Resolutions, they have opposed the utmost of their own reason, the language of the Constitution, and the solemn and warning admonitions of Washington. However disguised or designed, the obvious tendency of propositions for a partial conference by delegates from some States, without participation or consultation with other States, is to prepare the way for a separation and division of the Union—the suggestion of a peculiar interest in the States of New England, upon the subjects of public grievances, is predicated upon the idea, that this Nation has not a community of objects, and is not connected by a similarity of obligation.—The Constitution of the United States, has prohibited, in express terms, one State from entering into any agreement or compact with another, without the consent of Congress; if, as the result of the conference of delegates on the part of New England, a compact for any purpose is intended, the proposition for such conference, is as gross an infringement of the Constitution as would be the compact when made; it cannot be admissible to pursue means to an end, which it is wrong and illegal to attain, nor is the just pretence of necessity for the measure. The framers of the Constitution wisely provided for its amendment; should abuses exist, growing out of supposed defects in the instrument, the mode of reform is definitely prescribed, and if in this way they are not to be corrected, neither can they in any other, short of a change in the form of Government. It is not to be supposed that the States of the Union will yield to the dictates of a Convention, what they would refuse to the Constitutional application of the Legislature. The undersigned, therefore, cannot disguise their apprehension, that more must be designed than is distinctly avowed. The reasoning of the report is supported by the alarming assumption, that the Constitution has failed in its object, and the people of Massachusetts are absolved from their allegiance, and at liberty to adopt another; in debate, it has been reiterated, that the Constitution is no longer to be respected, and that Revolution is not to be deprecated; the bond of our political Union is thus attempted to be severed, and in a state of war and of common danger, we are advised to the mad experiment of abandoning that protection, which the combined energies of the nation might afford for the selfish enjoyment of our present, though partial resources. The Resolutions of the Legislature, it is to be feared, will be viewed by other States, as productive of this consequence, that Massachusetts shall govern the administration or the Government shall not be administered in Massachusetts. Jealousy and contention will ensue, the Constitution hitherto respected as the charter of national liberty, and consecrated as the ark of our political safety, will be violated and destroyed, and in civil dissensions and convulsions our independence will be annihilated, and our country reduced to the condition of vanquished and tributary colonies to a haughty and implacable foreign foe.

From these proceedings, it is manifest that a separation from the Union was contemplated; and from the proceedings of the Convention and the numerous demands they made for amendments to the Constitution and for immediate peace, and on the failure of these, for another Convention to assemble in Boston in June 1815, that they intended to coerce the Government in time of difficulty into their own terms.

Mr. Chairman, what execrations were not heaped upon these disorganizers throughout the entire country? Did not the people of the entire South and a large portion of the North condemn this movement?

Though all admitted that the carrying States, as they were called, suffered more from the war than others, yet, it was necessarily so and they should have submitted to it for the benefit of the whole. Indeed, no policy can be expected to act precisely in the same manner on the interests of every section of this extended country. This Union can only be sustained by that same spirit of concession and compromise that brought it into existence.

Suppose, sir, that the New England States, or even Massachusetts alone, had seceded in the time of war with England and had made a separate peace and formed an alliance with Great Britain; can any one estimate the extent of the injury that must have resulted to the United States. Yet we are asked to lay down a doctrine that would justify the step if the State had determined that it was a fit occasion for its exercise.

Mr. Chairman, to admit this doctrine is in effect to declare that the Government of the United States is only to act upon the willing. That any State not disposed to allow a law of the General Government to be executed in her borders, may so declare, and by sec ding the law is nullified. A law that does not speak with authority and command obedience of the unwilling as well as of those in favor of it, is no law and should not be called a law. It is an abuse of terms.

Suppose, sir, that thousands of the slaves of the Southern citizens escape into Ohio, Pennsylvania, or New York, and the masters in pursuit of them call upon the authorities under the provisions of the late Act of Congress, for the reclamation of such property. Cannot either of these States secede and say to the Judges, Commissioners and Marshal, or to the President, that we have seceded, and your supposed law is no longer a law in this State? Then where is the remedy of the owner of this property. Sir, have not the abolition socie ies openly advocated secession and disunion, rather than allow slavery to exist?

True, they have not been encouraged in this madness by many of the States; but they would no doubt rejoice to see it take place, and are, doubtless, watching, with much anxiety, the movements of Southern States. Yes, and pray daily, that we may all declare the right of secession, and establish the doctrine, that their movements may not share the fate of the Hartford Convention in its effort to divide the Union by the means now advocated in this latitude.

Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who believe that the rights of the South are acknowledged and guaranteed under the Constitution. I believe that our interest and our duty alike, require of us a cordial support of the Co stitution as it is until we find that it is insufficient to protect our rights. This I hope we shall never find. We will probably find in the execution of the fugitive slave law, whether there is strength enough in the Government, and integrity in its officers, to execute its own laws and pro ect our Constitutional rights. I hope and believe that we shall find it sufficient, and have little doubt of the fidelity of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, to "see that the laws are faithfully executed." I hope that Southern States will not afford a pretext for resistance to the law to those who only desire to break down the Constitutional protection to our property, that they may, with impunity, seduce away, harbor, or steal it. I go further, Mr. Chairman; I think the South should abide by the compromise measures of last Congress, as one whole, and I deprecate the effort that is here made to dissatisfy our friends at the South with those measures while no remedy is pointed out for the evils complained of. I think that we have less cause for alarm or to despair of the Union on the terms of the Constitution that when we discussed this delicate subject, in this place, two years ago. Then we were threatened with the Wilmot Proviso, and had little hope of so favorable a law for the pro ection of slaves as that passed at last Congress. But happily for the Country, there was found patriotism enough amongst the law abiding and Union loving portion of our Northern brethren, to give up the one and pass the other. Though this was the least that we had a right to demand, it was not then believed that it would be yielded. I confess that this concession gave me renewed and additional confidence in the Government, and new hope of maintaining the Union. We have yet to see whether it will be kept in good faith. That must be the turning point. I will hope for the best; and while there is a hope of sustaining the Government and Union as it is, and of obtaining the protection due us under it, I will be found advocating it. But we are told that it will not be executed in good faith. Of this there seems to be some well founded fears, but while I see so many meetings of the people, and various sections of the Northern States favorable to law and order, led and encouraged by such names as Webster, Cass, Buchanan, Choate, Curtis, Dallas, and other enlightened and influential statesmen, appealing to them and to every portion of the Country, to sustain the laws and put down the lawless mob, I will not despair of the Republic. That there may be temporary excitement, and occasional outrage by a mob, led on by bad men and the law be thus obstructed in its execution for a while, may be expected, but it is to be hoped that on reflection and after the lovers of order have time to explain to the people the importance of the law and of obedience to it, these outrages may cease or the offenders may be properly punished. But, sir, if in all this we shall be d ceived and the law shall be set at defi nce, and if on proper application made the President shall not be able to have the laws executed, or shall be unwilling to do so, and impeachment shall fail; then, indeed, may it be said, that the Government has failed to answer the purposes of its adoption. But until this shall take place (and I hope and believe it never will,) we should abide by the law and insist on its execution. If then, after pursuing the course we adopt by this State in obedience to law and order, and using all Constitutional means for the redress of wrongs, if we shall be compelled to abandon all hope of the Union, and look to our safety and interest, we shall have the consolation to know that we, at least, are not responsible for the destruction of the brighest hopes of the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, and of gratifying those who look with jealousy on our growing and glorious country.

Mr. Chairman, I diff r totally with the Senator from Pasquotank, in his views in relation to our want of territory, and the danger that we shall soon lack room for our negroes. The gloomy picture that he has drawn is the creature of his imagina-

tion. Nor do I concur with my friend from Guilford, entirely, in the fears expressed about the fate of this institution.

It will be seen at a glance that the periods fixed on by the Senator from Pasquotank to show the extraordinary increase of the slave population do not present a fair view of the National increase, but is calculated to mislead. He takes the period from 1790 to 1840. Now, it will be remembered that by the constitution the slave trade was allowed to be continued till 1808, here is a period of 18 years during which the importation of slaves from Africa was greater than at any former period; nor did it entirely increase for years after 1808. If the Senator had selected the time from 1810 till the present, a very different result would have been formed. But, even admitting that this natural increase of the Negro race is as great as contended for, there is no ground for these fears. There is already an area of more than 900,000 square miles of slave territory, not one fourth, nay, I suppose not one tenth of which is yet settled. Take the case of our own State, one of the oldest, and see what a small proportion of it is yet in a state of nature. With fifty thousand square miles we have a population of less than 900,000 and less than 300,000 slaves; while Massachusetts without a seventh of the territory has a large population. Any one who will travel through this State, will see that it requires a population greatly increased and the number of laborers several times multiplied to improve and cultivate it properly. Is the same thing not true of the other fourteen Southern States and especially in the newer States? Take Texas for instance, with four times the territory of North Carolina and much of it the finest planting country, you find it almost one unbroken wilderness. Yes, in Texas, all the slaves in the United States could be profitably employed and then leave much of it, like the most valuable part of the land in North Carolina, remaining undrained and uncleared for ages to come. But, I do not refer to Texas, because that the intermediate country, is fully settled. So far from it, only a few choice spots and those most conveniently cleared and reduced to cultivation is yet cleared and that portion is badly farmed for want of laborers. And the same thing must continue to be felt for ages to come. But, this is not the whole case. It is a mistake to suppose negroes only suited to field labor. The demand for them on works of Internal Improvements, in the mines and mechanic shops is great and increasing. They make as valuable mechanics for most purposes as any people, and are capable of becoming efficient operatives in all the manufacturing establishments destined to grow up in the South.—Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to see this country (as I sometimes do in my imagination,) about two hundred years hence, if this Glorious Union shall be preserved. It might in that time be sufficiently peopled to be in a fair way for improving if our people would restrain their inclinations for a continual increase of territory.

But, Mr. Chairman, if the gold mines in California prove to be durable and as rich as they are represented to be, slavery is destined to go there and that at an early day. The enterprising and intelligent emigrants to that country go there to make money—Yes, and many miners from the South have gone there and will go. They know the difference between working a company of stout well fed and well disciplined negroes who perform their labor, and retire to rest at night and rise next day ready and at their post cheerful and willing; and the irregular picked up companies of white men that can be employed about such places. No one is going to be so silly as long to entertain his scruples on the subject of taking Slaves out of a cotton or rice field and carry them to the mines in California? I have never known a negro that would not sooner work in a gold mine than any other employment. Already this change is spoken of there and I have little doubt will be carried out. No one doubts the right of the State, to do as the people of the State may determine in this matter.

Mr. Chairman, I am one of the class referred to by the Senator from Pasquotank, who believe that Slavery is no evil, but a blessing to the South. I do not doubt that it is a mutual advantage to the master and the slave. True, in some sections of the country, like my own, the slave has the best end of the bargain; but even there, I find few who do not desire to own them, even while the price is so high. That there may be cases of abuse forming the exception to the general rule, I admit. But this is not part of the system, but abuses of it. And what institution will not man abuse? Do we not see bad men and misguided fanatics, even abusing the Christian Religion, and endeavoring to use it as the means of stirring up strife between the master and servant who are happy together, each performing his duty so, and confiding in, the other? Unless some portion of this numerous race can be shewn as well off, as happy and improving in some other portion of the world, as in the Southern States, I must *insist*, on my proposition that they are benefitted by the relation they bear here to the master and protector. On the other hand, slavery is identified with the South, and especially the planting portions of it, and is indispensable to the country. Who but the African, can perform the labor in the rich low grounds of the South and South-west, and especially in draining and clearing up the marshes and swamps? No other. They, and they alone, must do it, and in turn, must have the protection of the master, and have themselves and families provided for; a blessing that is not guaranteed to the unfortunate free negro, either North or South.

Mr. Chairman, no consideration on earth could induce me to encourage the bringing of one negro from Africa; but I doubt whether it would be less cruel to force them away from this country, in which they have been brought up, and to which they have almost the same attachment that we have.

Sir, I have no uneasiness about the fate of slavery in the South, whatever change it may occasion in governments, or however much we may differ about forms of government, about State policy and national associations; that institution is as unalterably identified with the South as the climate and the leading Southern staples.

Mr. Chairman, we may differ as to constructions of Constitutions, as to the right of secession, consistently with the constitution and as to the policy most likely to secure our rights in the present aspect of the case; but we do not differ as to the guarantee of this right under the Constitution. Nor will we find a division or difference of opinion about the maintainance of this right, at all events, and under all circumstances. Both races are here, and both seem to be necessary to the country. Neither can leave. Both cannot live together on equal terms. If unequal then, the present is the best relation for both races. It has to be so, and the South alone has and must have the deciding of the question, and will not debate it except with each other.

Mr. Chairman, I wish not to be understood to say that we got all in these compromises that I thought was due to us; but I do say as a compromise, and a work of peace, I approve of it as a whole.

Mr. Chairman, we are told by the advocates of secession, that they do not want to secede now, but only wish to avow the principle. Sir, not believing that the right exists, consistently with the Constitution, I cannot assent to it. The difference between us is, that I do not believe the right exists, except as a last resort by the way of self preservation, and growing out of the wrong and oppression that may render it necessary. I do not claim the right to raise my hand against my friend who sits by me. Yet, if he were to assail me, my right to repel the wrong, would arise at once, and justify that degree of force necessary to self-defence.

But, Mr. Chairman, why assert the abstract right, even if it did exist. Is there a necessity for such a declaration, or could it do any good? No—but it may do much mischief. While we see the South generally disposed to acquiesce in the compromises if adhered to and carried out in good faith, this feeling, I regret to see, is not universal. Our sister State of South Carolina, whose legislature has just adjourned, has called a Convention of the People, and appointed Delegates to a Southern Congress, to be held at Montgomery, and the slaveholding States are requested to unite in this measure. And I fear from the language used by many of the leading speakers, that the object of this meeting is not union with all the States. I have before me the Charleston Courier, containing a report of a speech of one of the leading members, Mr. Memminger, delivered in the House of Representatives, from which allow me to read a few sentences:

"We cannot affect the action of the majority in Congress—and we are really subject to a foreign nation. It were preferable for South Carlina to go back and subject herself to all the evils of a connection with England, than to be in our present condition. We boast of our independence; but we have become vassals to a mob of fanatics; and South Carolina cannot indulge in the idea of submission. The North may withhold the blow, but come it must. Those who have masters can hold no property; and we hold all we have at the pleasure of those who have the mastery over us. We are now, exactly, in the condition of the same quarrel as that which led to the revolution, but this is vastly aggravated. We have given up the Government of England, and substituted the tyranny of low-bred men; the union with England, was one, glorious in the name of Shakespeare, and Chatham, and Burke; and these associations clung around the hearts of the people of the colonies, and finally, to cut asunder their connection, required the exercise of courage, fortitude and patriotism. But, they held back until they could persuade their own people that, a *new* Union was necessary. And this is our remedy. We must have a Union of the South—these two people must be cut asunder. The colonies formed a union with obstacles in their way, of which we can have no conception; we are vastly superior to them, in power, intelligence and wealth. They had to revolt against England, their remedy was revolution, and every one who revolted did so in peril of the halter. We are sovereign and cannot *revolt*; we make war. The Constitution of the United States, by its provisons, recognises the right of the States to make war, enter into alliances, &c., and only limits in the exercise of that power, and we are only prevented from the exercise of the right by the fact that we have *agreed* not to exercise it. The revolution was a struggle for *principle*; we have more to unite the South than the Colonies had.

"Mr. M. proceeded to discuss the various measures which had been offered, and said that secession on the part of this State would not bring to our aid the other Southern States; such a step would produce a revulsion, and perhaps reverse the action of those States. They must not only unite with us, to take us out of the difficulty, but also to assist in forming another Union. Though he did not believe that South Carolina could be coerced into submission, yet she might, perhaps, after her secession, be induced to enter into a compromise. This would be a mere patched up remedy, and secession now cannot effectually remedy the evil, and therefore he was opposed to it now. Besides, it would not be in good faith to our sister States, for this State, after she has entered into consultation with her sister States, to depart from the terms of that agreement and act without their aid and co-operation. If we go for separate secession, we leeve the platform of the Nashville convention and desert our friends in other States, who are still struggling to carry out its measures. We are leagued with our friends in other States, and we must not abandon them now by precipitating measures. Besides, a position in the Union gives more advantage for carrying on measures of resistance than if we were out of it. Let us, therefore, remain in the Union though we remain only as a fire-ship, ready when the time comes to rush into the midst of the enemy and scatter them to the winds. We have a deep and settled purpose in view, and let us not be diverted from it by taunts and abuse. By going out of the Union alone, we lose our power to construct this Southern government which we all have so much at heart. We are not prepared for secession. When we leave the Union we claim the right to leave it *peaceably*; and if we do so, we have no right to retain those arms and munitions of war now within this State, which is the property of the General Government; if we are resisted in the effort, then we would have a right to retain this property. We, as a State, are now prepared for war, and because we have not sufficient arms he was in favor of waiting until we could get them.

Sir, does this look to reconciliation and preservation of the Union? Is it not apparent that a declaration made by us favoring the doctrine of secession, may tend to encourage this hasty and rash action? The speaker says that the spirit of disunion is gaining rapidly. That 12 months ago there were few in that State in favor of a dissolution, and that they are now unanimous, and that it will soon be so in other Southern States. Sir, I hope not. I hope that the causes of the Southern dissatisfaction will cease; and this excited state of the public mind in portions of the South, will soon be quieted. But we cannot hope for that, if we pass secession resolutions, and continue to arouse the passions of the people by dwelling on the wrongs, perpetrated by the lawless and crazy fanatics, whose zeal is not according to knowledge.

Mr. Chairman, I ask every Senator on this floor to say whether he entertains such sentiments as are expressed in this speech? I hear no answer in the affirmative. I was satisfied that no one was prepared for such a step. If, then, we are not, but all ardently desire to preserve the Union, I ask why unnecessarily agitate the question of secession. We only get up our own feelings of resentment, and excite others without producing any good result.

We should remember that an excitement is more wisely gotten up than quieted. Some years ago, we saw our sister State almost as unanimous on the doctrine of nullification as they now are on dissolution in another form. But, sir, North Carolina and other Southern States did not concur in the movement, nor did the South generally seek to encourage the feeling of discontent, but on the contrary, endeavored rather to allay than to aggravate the gathering storm; should we do less now to promote harmony than then?

Mr. Chairman, we are told that a Southern Congress is called and will assemble. For what purpose is it to assemble? I hope, sir, that without stronger cause than now exists, North Carolina will not participate in this Congress. We are yet represented in the only Congress recognised by the Constitution, and while we continue to recognise the authority of the Constitutional Congress, I hope that we shall not concur in creating another not recognised by the constitution.

I have not yet seen the plan of the proposed Southern confederation. I do not know whether it is to be like the old articles of confederation, or whether it is to be a form of Government like ours under the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, we can destroy our present Constitution; I have no doubt of that: but whether we could ever agree upon another, I seriously doubt. The South is not a unit. The interests of the Southern States are as diversified as were those of the thirteen in 1787 and '88.—Sixty years may work as many changes in the slave-holding States in building up of new interests, as the same time has in the original States. Yes, there would be a North and a South to the new Republic. These things must be provided for—other interests would expect some protection besides planting. Would free trade be a leading feature of the new Government? or would it be the policy of the new Confederacy to build up manufacturing interests, and especially in those portions of the country not suited to the planting of cotton, rice or the sugar cane? These are questions that I want answered, and difficulties that I wish to see adjusted; and in a manner better calculated to protect the rights and interests of minorities, and promote the interest of the whole, than the present much abused Constitution. Before I give up the one that has been so long tried—the one which has carried us successfully through wars with the most powerful enemy, and has secured to us a prosperity and growth unparalled in history, and further, Mr. Chairman, before abandoning the Union, I desire to be shown that our interests will be better secured than they now are. We can desire the present Government, no doubt; but whether we could agree on another, that would unite the Southern States, I doubt. Suppose the Southern States remain separate; is it likely that no causes of difference will arise amongst them, and that the rights of each will be respected abroad? No one could hope for this. Then suppose we are forced for the sake of self-preservation into a Union: will slaves not then escape and cross the line, and will not the Mississippi river continue to flow through the North-western and South-western States? Will not that river be navigated as at present; and will the escape of slaves on these boats, and across the line elsewhere, be a continual source of strife? The owner will pursue his property by force, and will be met by force. This must make the line and border States the theatre of constant strife and blood-shed. Where would these evils end? Sir, no finite being can answer. We hear calculations often made of the value of the Union, and as to the relative degree of independence of the North and the South. But in such calculations I become bewildered, and can only see far enough to know that each section could greatly harass and annoy each other; and that in the end, nothing but a spirit of mutual forbearance could save both from ruin. Then as this spirit at last is the only one that could save both sections, is it not better to invoke it before we make the experiment of separation?

Mr. Chairman, I have endeavored to give my reasons for sustaining the resolutions, and opposing the proposed amendments; and in doing so, have candidly expressed my opinions in relation to our rights and duties under the Constitution. I have also expressed my decided opinion in favor of acquiescing in the compromises of the last session of Congress, and in favor of insisting on their fulfilment; and have endeavored to show that there is no cause of alarm on account of a want of territory, about the acquisition of which we take more trouble and care than about its improvement. I have endeavored to show that the institution of slavery was safe from successful attack, except by occasional escapes; and as a further evidence, that the Southern people so believe, we see that species of property now higher in demand, than at any period since the spring of 1837. I have endeavored to show the impropriety of agitating secession or dissolution in any form, under existing circumstances. I hope that North Carolina will take no step that is not prompted by a desire to preserve the Union, and the rights of all parties under the Constitution as long as there is a hope; and in the last resort, I only then, to maintain our rights at all costs. But, sir, whatever may be the determination of the people of my native State, her destiny is mine.

Mr. Chairman, I owe the Committee an apology for having so long occupied the floor; and desire to tender it my thanks for the indulgence so kindly extended towards me.

# STATE LEGISLATURE.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

[IN CONTINUATION.]

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the resolution in favor of Augustus Landis, Clerk of the County Court of Granville, and recommended its passage. Passed second reading.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill to incorporate the Mechanics Saving Society in the town of Weldon; also the bill to amend an act passed in 1843, entitled an act for the government of the city of Raleigh; also, the bill to facilitate the taking of testimony before Referees, Arbitrators or other commissioners; also, the bill to extend the powers of the commissioners of the town of Franklinton, and for other purposes; also, the bill to extend the right of appeal except in capital cases; also, the bill authorizing the transfer of the Books, Bonds and Papers in the Treasurer's Office to the Agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee lands, with an amendment; and recommended their passages. Read 2d time, amended and passed.

Also, the bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to minors and free negroes; and the bill to prevent merchants and others from improper trading with minors; and recommended their passage. Said bills were read the second time and laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSIO

Mr. Avery, from the Commit Judiciary, reported the bill to the Conrad Gold Mining Compa amendment; and recommende sage. Read 2d time, amende sed.

Mr. Stevenson, from the same reported the bill to regulate the tion of Slaves by last will and with an amendment; and the the modes of electing inspectors time for the county of Craven; mended their passage. Read mended as proposed, and passed

Mr. Cherry, from the same reported the bill for the benefit Griggs, Administrator of Sam late Sheriff of Currituck county mendment; and recommended Amended and passed 2d reading

Mr. A. H. Caldwell, from the mittee, reported the bill to am to consolidate the laws on the su debtors, and recommended its p the bill to amend the 12th chap Statues, concerning Bastard C recommended its rejection; bo were laid on the table.

Mr. Eaton, from the same C bill to prevent the fraudulent of property, and for other purp commended its rejection. The been read the 2d time, a deba which Messrs. Rayner, Eaton, A. H. Caldwell, Flemming, S. M. Saunders and Avery partici bill was amended on motion o Barnes and Mr. D. F. Caldwel its 2d reading—ayes 48, noes

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from th mittee, reported the bill to give of Clerks and Masters to the recommended its rejection.

The bill was amended on m Drake, and passed its 2nd r 67, noes 26.

Mr. T. J. Person, from the C Military Affairs, reported the the Regiment in Stokes coun bill to relieve a certain portio zens of Cherokee county fr Battalion and General Muste bill concerning the Militia of Alamance; also the bill to in Chatham Guards; and recom passage. The three first pass reading, and the last was la ble.

Mr. Scott, from the Commit al Improvements, reported the ing Corporations, and recom passage. Passed 2d reading.

Also, the bill to assist the and Centre Plank Road Co commended its rejection. The tho 2d time and rejected— 82.

The House adjourned.

## SENATE.

Mond

Mr. Bond, a resolution to r olution of the two Houses to die Friday next, and proposing Houses adjourn on that day o from and after that day, until th in July next, when they wi co Springs, there to consider, upon the unfinished busines Houses of General Assembly be laid on the table.

Mr. Bower, a bill to amend tion so as to provide for the ele by the people. Read 1st time

Mr Bynum moved to refer Committee on amendments to tion. Rejected, Ayes 20—N

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved of said bill to the Committee Rejected, Ayes 20—Noes 25.

Mr. Bond moved that the s ferred to the Committee on P Grievances. Rejected. Ayes

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to alter t ding the Superior Courts of L for Orange and Alamance.

Mr. Cameron, a bill to auth zens of Averasborough, to elec ers for said Town. Read 1st

Mr. Berry, a bill to amend tion so as to provide for the e tices by the people.

Mr. Lilling on, a bill to am sed at the session of 1848–'49, to amend the act now in force of Common Schools. Read 1

Mr. Bynum, a bill to provi of certain papers on file in the retary of State relating to C shall be evidence in certain ca time.

Received a message from t ting that they have passed the from the Sena e, entitled "a rate the Tennessee River Rai ny, in the county of Moore, w ment, in which they ask the the Senate. The amendmen and the bill ordered to be en

On motion of Mr. Nixon,

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cumstances. I hope that North Carolina will take no step that is not
prompted by a desire to preserve the Union, and the rights of all parties
under the Constitution as long as there is a hope; and in the last resort,
not only then, to maintain our rights at all costs. But, sir, whatever
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is mine.

## LEGISLATURE.

### OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

CONTINUATION.]

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bill to extend the right of
capital cases; also, the bill
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vent merchants and others
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passage. Said bills were
time and laid on the ta-

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Avery, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to incorporate the Conrad Gold Mining Company with an amendment; and recommended its passage. Read 2d time, amended and passed.

Mr. Stevenson, from the same Committee, reported the bill to regulate the emancipation of Slaves by last will and testament; with an amendment; and the bill to alter the modes of electing inspectors of Turpentine for the county of Craven; and recommended their passage. Read 2d time, amended as proposed, and passed.

Mr. Cherry, from the same Committee, reported the bill for the benefit of Thomas Griggs, Administrator of Samuel Dozier, late Sheriff of Currituck county, with an amendment; and recommended its passage. Amended and passed 2d reading.

Mr. A. H Caldwell, from the same Committee, reported the bill to amend an act to consolidate the laws on the subject of poor debtors, and recommended its passage; also the bill to amend the 12th chapter Revised Statues, concerning Bastard Children, and recommended its rejection; both of which were laid on the table.

Mr. Eaton, from the same Committe, the bill to prevent the fraudulent conveyance of property, and for other purposes, and recommended its rejection. The bill having been read the 2d time, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Rayner, Eaton, D. A. Barnes, A. H. Caldwell, Flemming, S. P. Hill, R. M. Saunders and Avery participated. The bill was amended on motion of Mr. D. A. Barnes and Mr. D. F. Caldwell and passed its 2d reading—ayes 48, noes 40.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the same Committee, reported the bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters to the People, and recommended its rejection.

The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Drake, and passed its 2nd reading—ayes 67, noes 26.

Mr. T. J. Person, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to divide the Regiment in Stokes county; also, the bill to relieve a certain portion of the citizens of Cherokee county from attending Battalion and General Musters; also, the bill concerning the Militia of Orange and Alamance; also the bill to incorporate the Chatham Guards; and recommended their passage. The three first passed their 2nd reading, and the last was laid on the table.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill concerning Corporations, and recommendeded its passage. Passsed 2d reading.

Also, the bill to assist the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, and recommended its rejection. The bill was read the 2d time and rejected—ayes, 8, noes 82.

The House adjourned.

### SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 20th.

Mr. Bond, a resolution to rescind the resolution of the two Houses to adjourn, *sine die* Friday next, and proposing that the two Houses adjourn on that day or take a recess from and after that day, until the 1st Monday in July next, when they will meet at Shocco Springs, there to consider, mature and act upon the unfinished business of the two Houses of General Assembly. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Bower, a bill to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Judges by the people. Read 1st time.

Mr Bynum moved to refer said bill to the Committee on amendments to the Constitution. Rejected, Ayes 20—Noes 23.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved the reference of said bill to the Committee on Judiciary. Rejected, Ayes 20—Noes 25.

Mr. Bond moved that the said bill be referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Rejected. Ayes 16—Noes 26.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for Orange and Alamance. Read 1st time.

Mr. Cameron, a bill to authorise the citizens of Averasborough, to elect Commissioners for said Town. Read 1st time.

Mr. Berry, a bill to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Justices by the people.

Mr. Lilling on, a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1848–'49, entitled an act to amend the act now in force on the subject of Common Schools Read 1st time.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to provide that copies of certain papers on file in the office of Secretary of State relating to Cherokee lands shall be evidence in certain cases. Read 1st time.

Received a message from the House, stating that they have passed the Engrossed bill from the Senate, entitled "a bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Rail Road Company, in the county of Moore, with an amendment, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate. The amendment was agreed to and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Nixon,

*Resolved*, that the Senate Chamber be appropriated to the use of Dr. Togno this evening, for the purpose of delivering an address upon the culture of the Vine, at 7 o'clock.

In obedience to the order heretofore made the Senate now proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the more speedy and certain administration of Justice.

The amendment of Mr. Bynum, after being modified by him, was adopted. Ayes 24—Noes 16.

The resolution in favor of John Berry and Hugh Waddell was read 2nd time amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the rules were suspended and said resolution passed its 3rd reading. Ayes 23—Noes 24.

3 o' clock P. M.

Mr. Hoke withdrew his appeal from the decision of the Speaker, men ioned in Saturday's proceedings.

The bill for the relief of the purchasers of Cherokee Lands being the special order of the day, was taken up, and after debate, laid upon the table.

Mr. Washington then moved to reconsider the vote by which, on Saturday, the free suffrage bill was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, the motion was laid upon the table.

The Senate then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Flemming presented a memorial from the president and directors of the Taylorsville and Johnson Turnpike Company, in Tennessee, praying an appropriation for the completion of the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike, which was referred.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Foster, of Davidson, introduced a bill to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of North Carolina; which was read the first time and passed. [This is the same bill that Mr. Foster reported from the minority of the Committee on the subject of amending the constitution.]

Mr. McLean introduced a bill to ascertain the sense of the freemen of North Carolina on calling a convention, on the federal basis, to amend the Constitution. Read the first time and passed.

Mr. McLean then moved to suspend the rules that the bill might be taken up on its 2d reading; which motion prevailed after some discussion between Messrs. Rayner, Wiley and McLean.

Mr. J. M. Leach moved to amend by inserting 1852 instead of 1851 as the time at which the election shall be held; but afterwards withdrew the motion.

Mr. Winston moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Upon this motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Erwin, Flemming, Wiley, Stevenson, S. P. Hill, D. A. Barnes, Rayner, R. M. Saunders and D. F. Caldwell participated.

The question on the motion to postpone indefinitely was decided in the negative—ayes 40, noes 67.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill—

Mr. Rayner moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill before offered by him for a limited Convention, a convention restricted to free suffrage alone.

Mr. Flemming moved to amend the amendment by striking out and inserting the bill offered by him on a former occasion—providing for taking the sense of the people on the question of calling a Convention; which motion was rejected.

Mr. Pigott moved to amend the amendment so as to authorize the Convention, when called, to provide for the election of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Secretary of the State, Attorney General, and other officers, and Justices of the Peace, by the qualified voters for the House of Commons, which was rejected—ayes 41, noes 63.

Mr. Cherry moved to amend the amendment by striking out $1.50, the per diem of the members; which motion was rejected.

The question then recurring on the amendment, and a division having been called for, a debate ensued in which Messrs. Jones, Stevenson, Rayner, D. F. Caldwell, Steele, Avery, D. A. Barnes and Mizell participated.

The question on striking out was decided in the negative—ayes 38, noes 56.

Mr. Rayner then moved to amend by inserting a clause to restrict the question to free suffrage alone, which was rejected—ayes 47, noes 64.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill on its second reading, and was passed—ayes 72, noes 40; as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, D. A. Barnes, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Erwin, Flemming, Flynt, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, J. Hill, Holland, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Marshall, Martin, Maultsby, McKoy, McLean, McCleese, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, D. Montgomery, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Rankin, Reinhardt, Russell, R. M. Saunders, Scott, Sharp, Sneek, Sherrill, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stowe, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams and Winstead—72.

NOES—Messrs. Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Eaton, Eure, Fonville, Herring, S. Hill, W. Hill, Jarvis, Jerkins, Kelly, A. J. Leach, McDowell, Mizell, Newsom, Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Saunders, Saunderson, Sherrard, Simmons, Stevenson, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Wilson and Winston—40.

The House took a recess.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Several engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time and passed.

The special order, being the bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Rail Road Company, was taken up.

Mr. Avery moved to amend by inserting a clause appropriating $12,000 of the proceeds of the Cherokee bonds for a survey of the route.

After a debate in which Messrs. Avery, G. W. Hayes, Erwin, Walton and Siler participated, Mr. Sloan moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table, which motion prevailed.

Another special order, viz: the bill to repeal the act redistricting the State, was taken up:

Mr. Flemming supported the bill, taking the ground that the act of 1846-'7 violated the spirit if not the letter of the constitution—the constitution providing that the State shall be redistricted once in ten years, negatively, at least, implies that it shall not be done at any other time &c.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which motion prevailed—ayes 62, noes 42.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, moved to take up the bill for establishing another judicial circuit; which was rejected—ayes 35, noes 69.

The Hous took a recess.

### SKETCH OF THE DEBATE

IN THE HOUSE, ON THE CONVENTION BILL.

Monday, Jan. 20.

Mr. McLean remarked that he desired in a very few words to explain the reason that had induced him to introduce this bill. He had been the ardent and devoted friend of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment, but that measure had failed, and he was not particular as to the mode of obtaining it. He did not know whether his constituents desired a convention, or not, and this bill has been introduced to obtain an expression of opinion from the people, the source of all power, on that subject, and whether they desired an open, unrestricted convention or not. He did not believe, under our present constitution, that this Legislature had the power to call a limited convention, and therefore the only practicable way of obtaining free suffrage, and other constitutional reforms, was by an open convention, and he had accordingly introduced this bill, as an entering wedge to effect that purpose.

Mr. Flemming moved that the gentleman from Surry, (Mr. McLean) have permission to withdraw his report in which he recommended the rejection of a similar bill offered by himself. He wished the gentleman to make himself appear consistent before the House and before the country. The gentleman should recommend the passage of the bill and not deprive him of the paternity.

Mr. McLean thanked the gentleman from Yancy for his kindness, but he could take care of his consistency without the aid of the gentleman. He had no desire to claim the paternity of the bill; the gentleman can consider himself its father, grand-father, or whatever else he pleases. He hoped, however, to have the gentleman's aid in passing the bill.

Mr. Rayner opposed the motion.

Mr. Wiley was in favor of the motion. His Whig friends had voted for a similar proposition a few days since, and now that his friends on the other side of the House had met them in friendly embrace and had manifested a disposition to occupy the same platform with them, he hoped they would not leave it.

Mr. McLean made a few remarks in support of his motion; and the question being taken the motion prevailed.

Mr. J. M. Leach moved to amend by inserting 1852 instead of 1851; and stated his reasons for the motion to be a desire to give time to the people to consider the proposed amendments, and to keep the question from being buried up in the Congressional elections and the election for Clerk.

Mr. McLean said his reason for fixing upon '51, was that he desired to seperate the question of party politics.

Mr. R. M. Saunders would vote for the bill, and did not think there was any inconsistency in the vote. He and his friends had voted against this and other propositions of the kind before because they did not wish to embarrass the free suffrage bill.

Mr. Erwin was in favor of the amendment, and urged its adoption on the ground that it would give time to canvass the question before the people.

Mr. Flemming was glad he had made a convert of the Gentleman from Wake (Mr. Saunders.)—There was a contest among gentlemen who had before voted against this proposition, to see which should give in his experience first—they were coming forward to worship the true Democratic doctrine. Let them now repeal the re-districting act '46-'7 and Democracy will stand erect.

Mr. Stevenson called the attention of gentlemen to the nature of the proposition. The constitution provides that a vote of two thirds shall be necessary for its alteration. If this bill is passed and a majority vote in favor of a convention, the friends of that measure will urge that vote and uses its moral force to compel the Legislature to give a convention. Throw out this question of convention or no convention and the guaranties of the constitution are gone.

Mr. Leach withdrew his amendment.

Mr. S. P. Hill concurred in the views of the gentleman from Craven; and he thought the bill of the gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner) was the only one the House ought to pass.

Mr. D. A. Barnes had voted for the proposition of the gentleman from Guilford, Mr. Wiley, and he should vote for this. It was the principle he contended for in his remarks a few days before—it was the principle laid down by the Whig Convention, and the principle upon which the Whigs stood in the last election—that the people should be consulted on the question of amending their organic law. How could the House say that the people should not be heard! He would vote that they might be heard on this matter; and when they have spoken, if he should be a member of the House, he would act in accordance with the wishes of his constituents.

Mr. Rayner asked, why consult the people unless they were prepared to grant their wishes when expressed? Two-thirds of the Legislature was necessary to call a Convention, and unless that could be obtained, it would be mockery to submit this question. His bill proposed to consult the people, and also made provision for gratifying their wishes when expressed.

Mr. R. M. Saunders said he would vote for the bill of the gentleman from Hertford, with an amendment providing for the election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the People.

Mr. Rayner remarked that the gentleman from Wake could propose an amendment to this effect; and though he should vote against the amendments, yet if inserted he would vote for the bill.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell spoke in favor of an unlimited Convention, and said he should support the original bill.

[The motion of Mr. Winston for indefinite postponement was decided in the negative—ayes 40, noes 67.]

The several amendments were then voted down, and the question then recurring on the passage of the bill, Messrs. Jones, Stevenson, Rayner, D. F. Caldwell, Steele, Avery D. A. Barnes and Mizell, briefly addressed the House.

The bill then passed its 2nd reading.

[The Reporter was unable, in the brief time allowed him, to sketch the remarks of all the different gentlemen who addressed the House. In addition to those above, he is only able to add the following:]

Mr. Steele remarked, that he should say very little. If he understood the propositions now before the House, that of the gentleman from Hertford proposed to *act* and then consult the people, whether they desired action; whilst that of the gentlemen from Surry was *first to consult the people* and then to act. If a majority express themselves as favorable to a Convention, that does not necessarily call it, but it must devolve upon the next General Assembly to call a Convention or not, provided two-thirds of both Houses are willing. If he were a member of this House two years from now—and he had no idea of being—he would vote upon the question of Convention as a majority of his constituents desired, and he supposed other gentlemen would do the same. He had no idea of the requisite number of members to call a Convention, instructed to vote that way, being elected, any more than that he would be appointed *Minister* plenipotentiary to the moon, or Minister extraordinary—as had been proposed—to South Carolina.


# DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

## Tuesday Morning, Jan. 21ts.


### MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Our Charter Election for Mayor and City Commissioners, came off on yesterday, with the followiug result:

| | |
|---|---|
| FOR INTENDANT: | |
| *Haywood, | 216 |
| Litchford, | 50 |
| EASTERN WARD: | |
| *Oliver, | 78 |
| *J. Huthhins, | 75 |
| Smith, | 73 |
| Royster, | 43 |
| MIDDLE WARD: | |
| *Root, | 55 |
| Freeman, | 39 |
| *Yarbrough, | 48 |
| *Fentress, | 56 |
| Primrose, | 34 |
| Guion, | 29 |
| WESTERN WARD: | |
| Whiting, | 24 |
| Hutchins, | 12 |
| *Holden. | 29 |
| *Burns, | 31 |

*Elected.

☞ The Reader is referred to the full Report of Legislative proceedings, under the proper head. We have no room for comment.

☞ We shall endeavor to make room for the highly interesting communication of DRY AS DUST in our next.

☞ Mr. A. M. Foster, of Wilkes, who has been prevented from attending the House for several days by indisposition, we are glad to see, was in his seat yesterday.

☞ Messrs. Thornton, Montgomery, Ruffin, and Wiley, who were absent from the House on Saturday, were busily engaged in discharging their duty on the Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. We are requested to state that their duties on said Committee will probably detain them for some days yet.


## NEW BOOK STORE,

**POMEROY & O'NEAL.**

No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

## New Books.

ALTON LOCKE, Tailor and Poet, An Autobiography; William's Miscellanies; Foot Print of the Creator. Received this day by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 8th, 1851. 4

*NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.*

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

**A MUSIC STORE,**

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

## BOARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

**Norfolk Oysters,**

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

*BUSINESS COATS.*

**100** MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

## Wanted,

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

**FORWARDING.**

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

**English, Goshen,** and Parmesan Chees, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

**MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco**; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

*JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.*

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

## Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

**And the best Imported Cigars,**

MAY BE FOUND AT

**HENRY KEIM'S**

**GENERAL VARIETY STORE,**

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

*And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,*

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

**NEGRO CLOTHING.**

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER,

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

## N. PERRY,
## MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

4 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

**Ready Made Clothing,**

AND

**GENTLEMEN'S**

UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,
**CRAVATS, STOCKS,**
*HANDKERCHIEFS,*
**SUSPENDERS,**
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

## TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

*FRESH HOPS.*

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, December 3rd, 1850. 97

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

**BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILK VESTS.**

Doz. of decidedly the prettiest styles in market.

At HARDING & CO'S.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 93

**SARATOGA WATER.**

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

## 2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

**Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.**

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

## S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

**TEA! TEA! TEA!**

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

**TO INVALIDS.**

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov, 21st. 94

## CLOTHING BAZAAR.

**FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF**

**Fashionable Clothing.**

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of all the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

*The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.*

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

**DAILY EXPECTED**, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

*MUSTARD.*

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

21st. 93

*TOBACCO AND CIGARS.*

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

*CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,*

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office.

November 26th, 1850.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

**Cedar Rock, Franklin County, N. C.**

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal,
C. H. STOCKWELL, Assistant.

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal at Belford P. O., Nash County.

December 14th, 1850. tf Feb 1

## Heartt & Litchford

**DEALERS IN STAPLE and FA**

DRY GOODS.

*HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,*

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

## Wm. G. Browne,

*Portrait and Miniature Painter,*

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS

RALEIGH.

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

## To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

## National Hotel,

**NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.**

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

**FORTY NEW ROOMS,**

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its colemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

## To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

*Drugs, Medicines, &c.*

They would also invite the attention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

*Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.*

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

## C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

**FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**

**Charleston, S. C.**

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

*WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.*

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

*MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS*

10 Dozen just at hand. Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

**Superior Family Flour,** made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

**Ladies Shoes and Slippers.**

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins.)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

*With a general assortment of*

Dry Goods. Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams, Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts, Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

## Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

**RALEIGH, N. C.**

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Board and English Tuition, | $60,00 |
| Music on Piano or Guitar, | 20.00 |
| Use of Instruments, | 3.00 |
| Latin and French, each, | 10,00 |
| Incidental expenses, | 1,00 |

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 [illegible].1850. 4t 96

## Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

## Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark, James Hogan,
Alexander Martin, Wm. Davis,
James Martin, John White,
James Moore, Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAW,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

## New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

## Peebles, Scott & White,

**Wholesale and Retail Dealers in**

*STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,*

*Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.*

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

**HOUSE PAINTING.**

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY well known as an excellent and skilful

**House Painter,**

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec, 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

## Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone*, forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steam boat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec, 3rd, 1850. 97

**J. HENRY HARRISS,**

**UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER**

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,

*SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,*

&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 89 tf

## J. KANE'S
## RESTAURANT.

IS open for the season; and everything furnished in such establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

**FRESH SUPERIOR OYSTERS**

RECEIVED DAILY.

My Restaurant is on the Corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, in the vicinity of the Court House, Yarbro's and Lawrence's Hotels.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Establishment.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94 tf

HARDING & CO. have just received and opened a new lot of fine Over Coats and Coats.

ALSO,

Fine Fancy Silk Cravats, beautiful Party Vests, &c.

December 17th, 1850. 102


# THE

VOL. LI.

THE DAILY REGIS

SEATON GA

EDITOR AND PROPRI

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REG
Is issued on Wednesdays and S
per annum in advance: $1.50 if no
six months; and $5 if not paid until
of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGIS
Is issued every Wednesday at
within four months; otherwise $3.


## BUSINESS DIREC

RALEIGH POST O

*MAIL ARRANGEME*

*Northern Mail*—By Rail Road
1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.
*Southern*—Two-horse stage, du
m., closes at 12 m.
*Greensborough*—Four-horse sta
day, Wednesday and Saturday a
closes Sunday, Wednesday and F
*Newbern*—Four-horse stage, du
Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and
Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.
*Turborough*—Two-horse stage,
Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m
day, Wednesday and Saturday at
*Pittsborough*—Two-horse stage
and Thursday at 7 p. m., and c
and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
*Roxborough*—One-horse mail,
9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m
*Holly Springs*—Horse Mail,
4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9
Letters should be in the Office
before the time of closing.
The Office will be open every da
day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9
On Sunday, it will be open from
and one hour directly after the d
Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH O

UP STAIRS,

SMITH'S BUILDI

FAYETTEVILLE S

Open from 7 A. M. to 10

*NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN*

| Rates | First 10 words |
|---|---|
| Raleigh to Petersburg, | 30 cts. |
| " " Richmond | 32 " |
| " " Washington | 44 " |
| " " Baltimore | 54 " |
| " " Philadelphia | 74 " |
| " " New York | 84 " |
| " " Fayetteville | 21 " |
| " " Cheraw | 28 " |
| " " Charleston | 50 " |
| " " Macon | 97 " |
| " " Montgomery | 116 " |
| " " Mobile | 138 " |
| " " New Orleans | 172 " |

And all the places on this and ot
munication in proportion to distanc

BRANCH
OF THE NORTH CA
*Mutual Insurance Co*
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adj
Office.

BRANCH
OF THE NORTH C
*Mutual Life Insurance*
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—und
Hall.

BANK OF CAPE
DISCOUNT DAY, TU
*Board Meets at* 11 O
*BANKING HOURS FRO*
W. H. JONES, Cas
F. C. HILL, Teller
Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelp
1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolina m
the denomination of $5 and upwar

BANK OF THE S
CHEROKEES OF T
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
*Hours of business from* 10 a.
DISCOUNT DAY, WED
*Board of Directors meet*
BANK RATES FOR SELLIN
Sight Checks on New York ½ pe
" " " Philadelphia ½
" " " Baltimore ½
Notes of the South Carolina an
received.

J. D. WILLI
FORWARDING AND CO
MERCHAN
FAYETTEVI
NORTH CAROLI
July 19th, 1850.